

DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIALS SAY \$4 BILLION TO BE OFFERED TO ROK

OW281219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 28, KYODO -- Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya will fly to Seoul Thursday morning in an attempt to break the current deadlocked negotiations over the South Korean request for dollar 6 billion in economic aid from Japan for Seoul's 1982-1986 Economic and Social Development Program, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

Yanagiya will meet with Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong probably Friday to explain that Japan is ready to extend dollar 4 billion to help the Seoul government in its five-year program. The Japanese offer, which officials said has been finally worked out, consists of dollar 1.5 billion in low-interest yen loans and dollar 2.5 billion in Export-Import Bank loans. Yanagiya also will convey a personal message from Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to his Korean counterpart, No, the officials said.

Prior to his departure for Seoul, Yanagiya met with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday and Suzuki reportedly asked him to convey Japan's sincerity and utmost efforts to positively respond to the Korean aid request. The Japanese Government hopes to settle the aid issue by sending Foreign Minister Sakurauchi to Seoul during the holiday-studded "golden" week in early May or by the end of May at the latest, though there is still a wide gap between Tokyo and Seoul over the issue.

Appearing before a Diet committee Wednesday afternoon, the foreign minister admitted that he was not so sure about success in Yanagiya's talks in Seoul. But Yanagiya's dispatch, the minister stressed, comes from his intention to make utmost, sincere efforts to meet the Korean request.

Foreign Ministry official also said they were not so optimistic about Seoul's immediate acceptance of the dollar 4 billion offer with Yanagiya's visit and a settlement of the aid problem within May. The officials said Yanagiya will explain in detail the Japanese proposal to try to find a way of solving the issue. Yanagiya will frankly tell the Korean officials that Japan can neither make further concessions beyond the dollar 4 billion figure, nor can accept the Korean request for aid in commodity loans, the officials said. Even if such a clue to an early solution cannot be found with Yanagiya's visit, the Foreign Ministry will continue talks with the Korean side in a bid to avoid a deterioration in Tokyo-Seoul relations.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS REPORT FOR 1981 RELEASED

OW281103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 28, KYODO -- Japan chalked up a dollar 926 million current account surplus in March, bringing the total surplus for the whole of fiscal 1981 ended on March 31 to dollar 5,947 million, the Finance Ministry announced Wednesday in a preliminary report. This was the first black-ink figure in three years but smaller than a dollar 10 billion surplus estimated for the fiscal year in a revised government economic outlook last December. In fiscal 1980, Japan suffered a dollar 7,012 million deficit.

Ministry officials said the fiscal 1981 surplus was smaller than expected as growth of exports slowed down in the latter half of the year. Exports rose 10.9 percent to dollar 149,590 million, while imports gained 0.7 percent to dollar 129,115 million. The resultant dollar 20,475 million trade surplus was three-fold over a year ago.

Deficit on the invisible trade account increased dollar 782 million to dollar 12,981 million last fiscal year, while that on the transfer account narrowed to dollar 1,547 million.

The long-term capital account ended with a deficit of dollar 14.8 billion, compared with a dollar 2.7 billion surplus the previous year, as net outflow of Japanese capital hit a record dollar 25.5 billion.

Reflecting the yen's depreciation and sluggish Tokyo stock market prices since last autumn, foreigners' net investment in Japan fell to dollar 10.7 billion from dollar 15.8 billion. As a result, the shortfall on the overall balance of payments (current account plus long- and short-term capital accounts) jumped to dollar 7.9 billion from dollar 0.4 billion in fiscal 1980.

The dollar 926 million current account surplus in March consisted of a dollar 2,059 million merchandize trade surplus, a dollar 887 million invisible trade deficit and a dollar 246 million transfer account shortfall.

The deficit on long-term capital account nearly doubled to dollar 2,660 million from February's dollar 1,456 million. The overall balance of payments showed a dollar 579 million surplus in March against a dollar 1,202 million deficit the previous month.

The fiscal 1981 balance of payments (in millions of dollars before seasonal adjustments):

	FISCAL 1981	FISCAL 1980
Current Account	5,947	7,012
Trade	20,475	2,766
Exports	149,590	134,942
Imports	129,115	128,176
Invisible Trade	12,981	12,199
Transfers	1,547	1,579
Long-Term Capital	14,778	4,377
(Basic Balance)	8,831	2,635
Short-Term Capital	967	3,084
Errors and Omissions	1,939	829
Overall Balance	7,859	380

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS DECLINE -- Tokyo, 23 Apr, KYODO -- Reflecting the stagnant domestic economy and oil-saving efforts, Japan's oil imports declined for the second straight year in fiscal 1981 ended on March 31, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Friday. Japan imported 230.2 million kiloliters (some 1,448 million barrels) -- as low as the 1971 level -- in the fiscal year, or 4 million barrels a day. The total showed a 7.6 percent fall after a 10.1 percent decline in fiscal 1980. Saudi Arabia was the top supplier, accounting for 35.3 percent of total oil imports, followed by Indonesia with 15.8 percent and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) with 12.7 percent. March oil imports came to 20.6 million kiloliters. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0630 GMT 23 Apr 82 OW]

VRPR URGES CONTINUED ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK280723 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Our party's assertion: "The United States Is Not a Friend of South Koreans"]

[Text] As you know, these days, the Chow Tu-hwan clique, on the so-called centennial of the establishment of the ROK-U.S. ties, is distorting the history of aggression and nation-selling and babbling about ROK-U.S. friendship and so on. It clamors as if the United States were an ally of South Korea and a friend of South Koreans. However, the rackets by the Chon clique are nothing more than a word game to conceal the master-stooge relationship between the United States and South Korea. The United States is by no means a friend of South Koreans but their mortal enemy.

Already long ago, the RPR put forward the slogan "The United States is not a friend of South Koreans" and, with the patriotic people of all strata, waged a unyielding struggle against the United States and for national salvation. This slogan is a just appeal which reflects the unanimous opinion of our people opposing foreign forces and demanding the sovereignty of the nation.

As everyone knows, the United States is not the friend of our masses and is their mortal enemy. The United States is the aggressor and dominator who is continuing its illegal occupation of South Korea. During past 37 years since it landed in South Korea under the masquerade of liberator and protector, the United States has continued to impose a neocolonial rule here.

The former and present South Korean rulers were and are nothing but cat's-paws for implementing the U.S. policy in South Korea. The actual ruler of South Korea has always been the United States. And, the first-line executors of the U.S. policy in South Korea are the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. It is they who exercise control over South Korean politics and exercise the prerogative of supreme command over the army. Even the South Korean president is decided by the opinion of the U.S. masters. The whole world knows this. In these circumstances, what kind of national sovereignty can the South Korean people enjoy?

The U.S. imperialists are also the splittists who have divided our country into two and are desperately hampering the reunification of the Korean Peninsula in order to maintain South Korea as their permanent colony and military base. The United States, which has drawn the line of the artificial border on the 38th Parallel and obstructed the reunification of our country, is now employing every means to create two Koreas, regarding it as the basis strategy of their policy on the Korean Peninsula. It is instigating the pro-U.S. traitors to advocate simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition and even babble about reunification in the 2000's.

The United States is also a war maniac which is disturbing peace on this soil and instigating a war of northward invasion. The U.S. aggressors, who once drove our people to the devastation of the Korean war, are drastically introducing nuclear weapons and other lethal military equipment in order to make this land a battlefield of nuclear war. They are bringing the situation to the brink of war, while constantly staging all kinds of war exercises postulating an attack against the North.

The United States is also the ringleader strangling democracy and human rights on this soil. By masterminding the South Korean dictatorial regimes, the U.S. aggressors have relentlessly repressed our people's struggle for freedom, democracy and peaceful reunification. During the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, the U.S. authorities, saying that the Kwangju resistors must be repressed with an iron fist, allowed the Chon Tu-hwan ring to mobilize tens of thousands of troops under the control of the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea. The troops employed in the Kwangju massacre, which submerged Kwangju city in a sea of blood.

Thus, all facts show that the United States is not an ally of South Korea nor a friend of the South Korean people but an aggressor who has illegally occupied this land, a splittist seeking the permanent division of our nation, a war maniac running amok in preparations for a war of northward invasion and a ringleader in strangling democracy.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule are the cause of all the misfortunes and agonies of our masses. As long as the U.S. aggressors continue to stay on this soil, the sovereignty of the nation, the peaceful reunification of the country and democracy are impossible and it is hopeless to think of rights of existence.

Realizing this from their experience, our masses set the fire to the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center -- one of the organizations of ideological and cultural aggression -- and are continuing the just anti-U.S. struggle everywhere in the nation. On 22 April, the students of Kangwon University burned the cursed flag of the United States, scattering anti-U.S., antigovernment leaflets saying "Yankee, go home" and staging an anti-U.S. demonstration. And, earlier, on 16 April, in Seoul, about 1400 patriotic students also staged an antigovernment demonstration supporting the Catholic priest who rendered shelter to those patriotic students who set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center and protesting the oppressive atrocity of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. In addition, the Korean Christian Action Organization on 15 April issued an anti-U.S. statement demanding the U.S. ambassador and the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea be summoned home.

All these events clearly show the intensity of the anti-U.S. sentiment of our masses. The struggle of all those patriotic people is an eruption of our people's grievances and indignation accumulated under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and a just patriotic struggle reflecting the unanimous desire and opinion of the people demanding the withdrawal of the Yankee aggressive forces.

History shows that no aggressor has ever voluntarily withdrawn from an occupied land. Therefore, the patriotic people of all strata must firmly unite under the anti-U.S., national salvation banner and rise up in a pan-national anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to repel the U.S. aggressors from this land.

As it did in the past, along with the patriotic people of all strata, our RPR will more boldly continue the mass anti-U.S. struggle to repel the U.S. aggressors from this land and achieve the national sovereignty and the reunification of the country.

VRPR REPORTS FLIERS SCATTERED AT U.S. EMBASSY

SK290610 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] According to a news report, amid the ever-rising anti-U.S. sentiment among our masses, anti-U.S. fliers have been scattered again around the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, evoking citizens' sympathy. The fliers entitled "The United States Should Not Instigate the Chon Regime, But Should Immediately Withdraw," say as follows:

Citizens, let us not be deceived by the cunning tactics of the United States, but come to our senses. The United States is not the friend of the South Korean people, but the implacable enemy of the nation, an aggressor and marauder. The Yankees are uninvited guests who have jumped into another's house. The U.S. imperialists are strengthening all kinds of support to the Chon regime only in pursuit of their national interests and colonialist profits.

The recent visit to South Korea by the U.S. Vice President Bush was aimed at squashing the anti-U.S. struggle ever-intensifying in South Korea, and breathing new life into the Chon Tu-hwan ring, thus scheming to preserve the declining colonialist rule. The United States should stop all kinds of support to the Chon regime and should not instigate it to a northward war. It should not egg on the Chon regime on to suppress the patriotic masses.

The United States should immediately withdraw from this land. It should disband the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command and recall U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker.

Citizens, let us rise up far and wide and expel the Yankees. Let us have the noise of G.I. boots, the clanking of guns and the whistles of Yankees not heard any more in the fatherland. Death to the Yankees!

So has been said in the fliers.

SHOOTING SPREE BY POLICEMAN IN SOUTH REPORTED

SK290523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29, (KCNA) -- A puppet policeman killed 72 inhabitants and heavily or lightly wounded 35 others with handgrenades and rifles in Uiryong, South Kyongsang Province, at around 9:30 on the evening of April 26, according to a report. The policeman at the Kingnyi substation of the Uiryong police station went out to the streets with 7 handgrenades, 2 carbines and 180 live bullets that evening and threw and fired them at passers-by, causing a bloodbath. Casualties numbered 108.

Such horrible incident is proper to a society where fin de siecle fashion and fascist frenzy are prevalent as in South Korea ruled by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards.

MEMORANDUM PUBLISHED ON OVERSEAS KOREANS

SK271621 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots on April 26 published a memorandum denouncing the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique bent on stamping out the patriotic movement and trend of visit to the homeland daily growing among the overseas compatriots.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are persecuting and suppressing overseas compatriots more viciously and outrageously than ever before, putting down their righteous activities, the memorandum says:

After seizing power, the puppets have expanded the intelligence and special agents networks to an unprecedented scale among the overseas compatriots. They have massively infiltrated agents of the "Security Planning Board" and gangsters of the "Security Command" among overseas compatriots under the disguise of "diplomats," "employees of the International Trading Corporation," "resident staffers of manufacturing industrial associations" of different trades, "bank clerks" and newspaper and news agency "correspondents." 10- or 20-man "special operative teams" have been planted in major foreign cities where many compatriots live.

Agents of the "Security Planning Board" hold more than 30 per cent of the total staff of the puppet embassy in Washington and most of the staffers of the puppet consulate in Toronto, Canada, which more than doubled in 1981, are intelligence agents.

The fascist clique set up a new organ called "Agency of Overseas Compatriots" in the puppet Foreign Ministry to investigate and analyse the ideological tendency of the overseas compatriots and hatch plots to bar their movement and they are scheming to chain overseas compatriots to them by framing or subsidized organisations in different areas abroad. Thus, today overseas compatriots have their human rights savagely violated even in alien lands and their patriotic activities for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country harshly restricted, which has gone to an extent no more tolerable. Exposing the Chon Tu-hwan cliques suppression of the democratic movement overseas, the memorandum says:

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are desperately trying to put down the overseas compatriots' movement for democracy. They left no stone unturned, hurriedly rushing abroad intelligence agents more than treble the previous number and distributing bundles of false documents of all brands.

When the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification," a Korean organisation in Japan, started a hunger struggle after publishing the statement "Let Us Save the Life of Kim Tae-chung" in May, 1980, the South Korean puppets let loose terrorists to bar their struggle, slandering the organisation as "a disguised organisation" of "Chongnyon" and its members as "camouflaged operatives from the North." In November when the organisation launched a signature campaign for the release of Kim Tae-chung, calling upon the compatriots to respond to it by a propaganda car, they mobilized Japanese gangsters on their payroll to throw glass bottles and tin cans to the propaganda car, destroy the slogan board reading "Don't kill Kim Tae-chung!" carried by the car and smash the car windows with bamboo spears.

Earlier, on May 27, when the "Democratic Koreans United in the Americas," a Korean organisation in the United States, started a demonstration exposing and condemning the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal persecution of Kim Tae-chung under detention, the puppets drove out agents and gangsters to suppress it.

As if it was not enough to mobilize agents and gangsters, the Chon Tu-hwan clique begged reactionary authorities and anti-communist organisations of other countries to impede the just struggle of overseas compatriots. In an attempt to break up "the world popular meeting for support to democracy in South Korea" held in Tokyo in May, 1981, the puppets asked the Foreign Ministry of Japan in writing not to issue visas to the compatriots intending to attend it from France, West Germany, the United States and Canada. The puppets, in conspiracy with the Japanese authorities, checked the issue of reentry visas to personages of "the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" in Japan in order to bar them from attending the 15th conference of the Socialist International held in Madrid, Spain, in November, 1980.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, a truculent murderer, rigged up numerous false "cases" of all descriptions to threaten and blackmail the compatriots abroad and whisked them off to South Korea to subject them to brutal tortures and penalties. The so-called "case of a spy who infiltrated through a roundabout way," "spy-ring case in industrial world and campus," "Kim Tae-hong case," "Japan-born students spy case," "spy case of Koreans residing in the United States and Japan," "Chongnyon-lining spy case" and so on faked up by them are but a few examples.

In June 1981, the fascist hangmen illegally arrested Son Yu-hyong, a compatriot in Japan, and whisked him off to the underground torture room of the "Security Planning Board," where they put him to a water torture of pouring water into the mouth of the victim, vomiting torture, hot-iron torture and other brutal tortures. They sentenced him to death by fabricating the so-called "case of a spy who infiltrated through a roundabout way," alleging that he had contacted with an "operative from the North" during his business trip abroad before entering South Korea, where he spied out the "secret" of "the development of Tongil rice" in South Korea and "agitated" a student demonstration.

In September that year there broke out a demonstration of university students against traitor Chon Tu-hwan in South Korea under the slogan "Beat Chon Tu-hwan to death!" [and] "Destroy the fascist group!" Traitor Chon Tu-hwan faked up five "spy cases of overseas Koreans" in a month-long period from October 13 to November 11 for the purpose of suppressing the students' struggle by linking it with us and Chongnyon.

On October 13 the puppets made public the fabricated "Kim Tae-hong case" alleging that a Japan-born student attempted to "overthrow the state" by "agitating a students demonstration" and on November 6 they made public the so-called "Hong Son-kil spy case" alleging that he, residing in the United States, infiltrated into South Korea to spy out such "state secrets" as military setups and public opinion about the Kwangju incident on "instructions of the North" for the mere reason that he called on his relatives in South Korea after visiting the northern half of the republic.

Bringing to light the moves of the South Korean puppets to stifle the reunification movement, the memorandum says: Upset by the national reunification movement growing active among the overseas compatriots, the South Korean puppet clique are desperately trying to put it down. They left no means untried in their attempt to frustrate the "Third Symposium of All Korean Scholars Overseas for National Reunification" which was held on March 14 last year under the co-sponsorship of the "Paedal National Council" and the "Neutral Unification Proposal Institute", organisations of Koreans active in the Americas.

Two days before this symposium they called together in Washington twenty or more terrorists and heads of "Tongilgyo" ("Unification Church"), an anti-communist plot-breeding organisation, and other subsidized organisations and press organs and instructed them to stage "a joint demonstration of the organizations against the symposium for unification opening on March 14 which would support the Democratic Confederation of Koryo." On its opening day they let loose a number of terrorists in rowdyism to hamper the symposium and attempted to find out its content through their paid reporters brought from Seoul and the United States.

It should be recalled that, during the symposium of all Korean scholars overseas for national reunification held in Tokyo in June, 1980, the South Korean fascist clique let Mindan-ling gangsters stage a "demonstration" around the meeting hall and even destroy its windows with deadly tools.

Not contented with the mobilization of anti-communist elements abroad, the South Korean puppets themselves went abroad to interfere with the debate of overseas compatriots on reunification. Seeking to break up the 33rd Asian scientific symposium which opened in Canada on March 13, 1981, the South Korean puppets sent scores of intelligence agents to the scene. When the symposium opened despite the desperate obstructions of the puppets, a man styling himself spokesman of the Seoul side to the North-South coordinating committee, lost to shame, jumped into the meeting hall and interfered with the debate of the scientists.

As if this was not enough, the Chon Tu-hwan clique even maliciously obstructed overseas compatriots' dialogue with compatriots of the homeland for reunification, taking issue with it. Getting wind of the convocation of the "dialogue between North and overseas [Korean] Christians for national reunification" in Vienna, Austria, in early November last year, the South Korean puppets dispatched agents to Switzerland, which had been designated as the venue of the dialogue, to obstruct the dialogue. When the venue of the dialogue was changed to Austria, they followed it there and resorted to obstructive manoeuvres.

In order to allure and kidnap Pastor Yi Yong-pin of the "overseas Christians" society for national reunification" in West Germany they telephoned him to come quick and take over a representative of overseas compatriots, telling the lie that he had been beaten upon arrival at the Vienna airport and was under protection of the Austrian police. But, as luck would have it, the representative in question appeared in the meeting hall to bring their intrigue to light.

Exposing the schemes of the South Korean puppet clique to bar overseas compatriots from visiting the northern half of the DPRK, the memorandum says: Today the trend of visiting the DPRK, in defiance of the vicious obstructive manoeuvres of the South Korean puppet clique, is rapidly growing among the overseas compatriots. This is an entirely righteous act either from the humanitarian point of view or in the light of the national stand; it is their lawful freedom and right.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, however, is viciously trying to block the visit of overseas compatriots to the DPRK. The "secretary general" of the "Democratic Justice Party," the private party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, appeared before compatriots in New York on September 6 last year and complained that "the trend of visiting North Korea" was growing and cried that such trend was not "proper and must be stopped" and that anyone who had been issued a "visa" or an "emigrant card" by South Korea "was not allowed to visit North Korea."

Earlier, in November 1980, the puppet "chairman of the Territorial Unification Board" at a "press conference" at a hotel in Chicago, the United States, maliciously slung mud at the DPRK and threatened that "travel of compatriots overseas to the North would be regarded as an anti-state act and an act profiting the enemy," even if it was for meeting their families; he cried that they "are not permitted to visit the North in any form and for any purpose" and if they "visited the North," they would not be permitted into South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is zealously instigating the field agents to thwart the visit of overseas compatriots to the DPRK, blaring that "the diplomatic and consular officials would be sternly called to task in case they failed to check their visit to the North." The South Korean fascist clique slandered those compatriots who returned from a visit to the homeland through the general mobilization of their subsidized organisations and publications abroad. The puppets manipulated field agents to persecute Pastor No Ui-son residing in Los Angeles, the United States, who visited the DPRK in 1979, when he told compatriots the true impressions he had got in the homeland. They even mobilized gangsters to raid his house and kick up a row around it.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique more harshly persecutes personages and conscientious compatriots overseas who came back from their visit to the DPRK. The puppets made their field agents persecute Mr. Kim Song-nak, chairman of the "Society for Promotion of Unification" and advisor to the "South Korean Federation of Churchmen" in the United States, branding him as "a seditious man," when he introduced the development of the homeland and the noble spiritual and moral virtues of our people after returning from a visit to the homeland in July last year.

When the rumour of home-visit of Mr. Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Council" in the United States, got afloat in July last year, the puppets slandered him and, when he returned from his visit of the DPRK, they brought out a warrant of arrest against his second son in South Korea on the charge of "overseas employment swindle" and persecuted his two daughters on unreasonable charges.

The South Korean military hooligans went so far as to hatch plots to assassinate overseas compatriots who had visited the DPRK. When the Third International Taekwondo Championships were arranged in Argentina, South America, in August 1981, they infiltrated their bribed gangsters into the hall of the championships on August 8, two days before they began, to assassinate Mr. Choe Hong-hui who had visited the homeland. But this attempt failed, uncovered beforehand. On August 9 they sent two special agents disguised as "traders" into the hall for a sinister purpose. But they were arrested by the police of the host country.

When the retaliation and assassination attempts against Messrs. Choe Tok-sin and Choe Hong-hui failed, the South Korean fascist clique mobilized the "anti-Communist Fellowship Society" and other gangster groups in the United States in November last year in a campaign to expel them from the countries they reside now.

The manoeuvres of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to suppress the overseas compatriots who visited the homeland and block the overseas democratic movement and unification action found typical manifestation especially in the intrigues surrounding what they call "international assassination plot case" of late.

The puppets connected the "case" faked up within their ruling circles with us in a far-fetched manner and, furthermore, persecuted Messrs. Choe Hong-hui and Choe Tok-sin who had nothing to do with it, by charging them with involvement in it, and openly suppressed overseas compatriots, taking advantage of it.

With the "case" as an occasion, in conspiracy with the Canadian authorities, the South Korean puppets suddenly searched the houses of Mr. Choe Hong-hui and other compatriots who had visited the homeland and compatriots hailing from the northern half of the republic, controlled their outing, tapped wire and watched them in a frantic repressive campaign.

The memorandum says in conclusion: The South Korean people and overseas compatriots will never tolerate the criminal manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets in which they are stretching out their crooked hands of suppression even abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must look straight into the situation and act with discretion, immediately stop their reckless suppression and persecution of overseas compatriots, unconditionally release the illegally arrested democratic figures and overseas compatriots and step down from "power" without delay as demanded by all the people at home and abroad.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express the hope that all the peace-loving countries and progressive peoples the world over will sternly denounce the repressive manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets against overseas compatriots and continue to express firm solidarity with those compatriots just struggle for the democratization of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR FOUNDING DCRK REPORTED

SK232254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Apr 24 (KCNA) -- The international signature campaign supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which began in mid-March last year, had been participated in by more than 1,600 million people in 101 countries and at 24 international organisations by late in March, according to reports.

This international signature campaign has covered all continents and all regions, drawing in personages of political, public, scientific, juridical, press, religious and other circles and people of broad strata.

Participating in it were 10 heads of state and government, and former presidents and prime ministers in 8 countries, 13 general secretaries of political parties in 10 countries, incumbent and former speakers of parliaments in 7 countries, over 830 parliamentarians and ministers of government and above 240 mayors and provincial governors in 13 countries.

The signature campaign has been held in an organized way amid deep concern of the political parties, the government and public organisations of each country and individual personages have taken an active part in the campaign.

The international signature campaign showed that the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most fair and realistic proposal indicating the shortest cut to the solution of the question of Korean reunification and it is displaying its invincible vitality for its justness and it greatly encourages our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The signature campaign proved that, though the South Korean military fascist clique are desperately trying to mislead public opinion and stem the mighty trend of international support to the proposal for founding the DCRK behind the signboard of "unification," this is a mere dream and they can never get rid of the lot of international isolation.

NODONG SINMUN Notes Support

SK281108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article in connection with the successful holding of the international signature campaign supporting the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amid the keen interest of the world people. The article titled "Support to Korean Reunification Is Irresistible Trend of Times" says:

The signature campaign held on an unprecedented scale on all continents and in all parts of the world was participated in by more than 1,600 million people in 101 countries and at 24 international organisations. Among them were heads of state, party and government leaders, prominent figures of political, public, academic, law, press and religious circles, people of all walks of life, committees for supporting Korea's reunification, public organisations and friendship associations in various countries.

The signature campaign went on briskly, assuming an organized nature as a party and state work in many countries. This world-wide signature campaign bears a clear testimony to the validity and vitality of the proposal to found the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a manifestation of the unanimous determination and stand of the world's peaceloving people to categorically reject the "two Koreas" scheme of the splittists within and without and support to the end the cause of Korean reunification, always firmly standing on the side of our people. This positive support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people gives a great inspiration to our people fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and deals a heavy blow at the splittists, domestic and foreign.

The Korean people express deep thanks to the parties, governments, prominent figures of all circles and people of broad strata, committees for supporting Korea's reunification, public organisations and friendship associations of various countries, and international organisations for their active participation in the international signature campaign. The participation of over 1,600 million people on all continents and in all parts of the world in the campaign eloquently proves that the question of Korean reunification is a matter of great concern for the world people and support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification has become an irresistible trend of the times.

It is but the South Korean military fascists and their backstage manipulator, U.S. imperialism, and its followers who turn their face away from the fair and aboveboard proposal for DCRK founding today when the broad segments of people of the world are unanimously supporting it. Dismayed at the ever growing influence of this proposal at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are desperately trying to stem the torrential flow of broad international support to it. But this is a foolish act. They should look squarely at this powerful trend of history and act with discretion.

The United States must no longer pursue the "two Koreas" policy going against the desire of the entire Korean people and the trend of the times, but withdraw its troops from South Korea, refrain from patronizing the South Korean military fascist clique stifling democracy and brutally suppressing the people and withdraw its hands of interference from Korea.

The Korean people highly value the support and solidarity of the world people for our cause of national reunification. They believe that the government, peoples, political parties and public organisations of all countries and international organisations will as ever actively support their just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people, supported and encouraged by the world people, will surely establish the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo with concerted efforts of the whole nation and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

COVERAGE OF 50TH KPA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Press Conference at Ministry

SK260838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- A press conference with home and foreign reporters was called at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on April 24 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the wall of the press conference hall.

KPA Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin made a speech at the conference. He pointed out that our revolutionary armed forces have creditably discharged their lofty mission as a revolutionary army, an army of the party, and performed shining feats for the fatherland and the people over the past half a century since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

He stressed: All the proud exploits and great victories achieved by our People's Army for the fatherland and people are attributable entirely to the outstanding and tested guidance of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are keeping tens of thousands of aggressive troops in South Korea, turning its whole land into a powder-magazine and a dangerous nuclear base and heightening tension in Korea, Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin said: The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the aggressive war racket and withdraw without delay from South Korea, taking along all their armed forces of aggression. The South Korean military fascist clique must give up the "two Koreas" plot and anti-communist confrontation policy and apologize to the nation for its slaughter of fellow countrymen in Kwangju.

Further on Press Conference

SK270438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] A press conference attended by domestic and foreign reporters was called at the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on 24 April to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was displayed on a wall of the press conference hall. Reporters in the field of press and publications, including NODONG SINMUN, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and KOREAN CENTRAL BROADCASTING STATION, foreign reporters and functionaries in the publications field and military attaches at foreign embassies in our country attended the press conference.

Lt Gen Kim Kwang-chin of the KPA made a speech at the conference. He said: we again upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the republic and celebrated most significantly the respected leader's 70th birthday as the greatest national festival. All the workers are creating new miracles and renovations in all domains of the revolution and construction by upholding the policy speech the great leader made in the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. Under this solemn circumstance, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are significantly commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the KPA.

He pointed out that our revolutionary armed forces have creditably discharged their lofty mission as a revolutionary army, an army of the party, and performed shining feats for the fatherland and the people over the past half century since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. He continued: The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] was an epochal event which opened a new turn in our people's revolutionary struggle for independence and sovereignty and was a majestic declaration of the birth of the KPRA, a new type of army taking the chuche idea as its guiding ideology.

He stressed: Our people and the officers and men of our People's Army will smash the two Koreas plot and new war provocation maneuvers by the splittists at home and abroad and will achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail, upholding the policy of the fatherland's reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pyongyang Soiree 25 Apr

SK261054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 26 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 26 (KCNA) -- A soiree of Pyongyang working people celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our party, was held at the Kim Il-song Square on April 25. Set up at the square was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present there were Comrade So Yun-sok, personages concerned and working people in city. Also present there were members of various Chongnyon delegations. Also present there were members of foreign delegations and foreign guests on a visit to our country and diplomatic envoys and officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

The soiree began with the chorus of "Song of General Kim Il-song." Attendants danced, forming circles. Members of Chongnyon delegations and foreign friends enjoyed the evening of the holiday, dancing together with our working people. Fi eworks were displayed to beautifully decorate the evening sky.

JIEFANGJUN BAO on KPA Founding

SK280433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (KCNA) -- The Chinese LIBERATION ARMY DAILY on April 24 printed a travelogue on Korea headlined "Heartfelt Wishes" under the title "We Warmly Greet the 50th Anniversary of KPA Founding" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army. The travelogue says:

The shining militant path of the Korean People's Army and its undying feats in defending the socialist construction in the northern half of Korea left an ineffaceable imprint upon me. This army of a new type was born on April 25, 1932, in the flames of the anti-Janapese struggle. For half a century the Korean People's Army under the guidance of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea waged a bloody struggle firmly relying upon the people and uniting with them and thus drove out Japanese imperialism and crushed the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

In the postwar period the KPA has further grown in strength in the course of struggle for defending the fatherland. During my visit to Korea I saw with my own eyes that the KPA is not only a heroic defender of the fatherland but an active participant in the socialist construction.

It is the ardent desire of the entire Korean people to reunify the country as early as possible and reunite kinsmen in the North and South. The Workers Party and Government of Korea have been making sustained efforts to realize this long-cherished desire. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy advanced by President Kim Il-song enjoy the resolute support of the 50 million Korean people and the broad support of the world's peaceloving people.

Our Chinese people and army will support invariably and resolutely in the future, too, the just struggle of the Korean people and army for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country against U.S. aggression till they win final victory. We hope the Korean people and comrades-in-arms believe this.

KIM CHONG-IL ELECTION AT PARTY CONGRESS RECALLED

SK281018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 28 (KCNA) -- A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a joint seminar of African regional organizations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people on his brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary exploits which was held in Cotonou on the occasion of his 70th birthday, according to a report. Noting that the seminar was held with the attendance of more than 300 delegates from various countries of Africa, the letter says:

The founding of the *chuche* idea by Your Excellency was the birth of a genuine guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our era and a historical milestone which opened up a new era of history advancing and triumphing under the banner of independence. You, Respected President, who stood in the van of the revolution, shouldering the destiny of the Korean people and the peoples the world over in the days of ordeal when they were at the crossroads of rise or fall threw the radiant rays of the *chuche* idea on the road ahead of the Korean revolution and the world revolution and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for 20 years to shining victory, thereby paving the path of national resurrection for the Korean people and indicating a road of genuine dignity and emancipation before the oppressed people of the world.

You, the great president, founded the glorious Workers Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led to victory the great fatherland liberation war of the Korean people and successfully carried out the social revolutions of two stages and socialist construction to turn Korea, a once backward country, into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, standing imposingly in the East in a very short span of time.

Indeed, the great contributions you, president, made with your wisest leadership to the development of the Korean revolution, the world revolution and the Non-Aligned Movement will be an immortal pyramid in the development of human history and shine more resplendently along with the flow of the times. We will more briskly wage an international solidarity movement for the realization of Your Excellency's proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The attendants at the seminar warmly hail once again the election of His Excellency the dear leader Kim Chong-il to a high post at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea to carry forward the great revolutionary cause of Your Excellency President and glorify the immortal chuche idea for ever.

The letter sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

KIM IL-SONG FETES ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT'S WIFE

SK290445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife arranged a luncheon on April 28 in honor of Mrs. Betty Kaunda, wife of the Zambian president, who is now staying in our country.

Invited to the luncheon were the president's wife and her party and Zambian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our Country W.R. Mwandela. The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

YI CHONG-OK CALLS ON IRANIAN PRESIDENT 26 APR

SK290017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called on Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of Iran, on April 26, according to a report.

The premier conveyed a personal letter and friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the premier to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished good health and a long life to His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song who met his 70th birthday.

A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the premier's party, DPRK Ambassador to Iran Cha Pyong-ok, Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and other personnel concerned.

BRIEFS

GYMNASTICS TEAM RETURNS -- Pyongyang, April 23 -- The gymnastic team of our country returned home by plane on April 22 after competing in international gymnastic tournaments held in the Soviet Union, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic. Our gymnasts scored good results to carry off six gold medals, five silver medals and ten bronze medals at the Ninth International Gymnastic Tournament for MOSCOW NEWS prize and the Riga International Gymnastic Tournament for 1982 held in the Soviet Union; the Tenth International gymnastic Tournament held in Hungary and the Sixth International Gymnastic Tournament of Masters of Sports held in the GDR. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 23 Apr 82 SK]

OVERSEAS KOREANS VISIT -- Pyongyang, April 25 -- The 96th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by advisor to the magazine SIDAE Kim Yong-chol arrived in Pyongyang on April 24 by train. The group arrived in Wonsan on April 23 by the ship "Samjiyon." The 35th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Chong Ku-chil, deputy chief of a section of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), also arrived in Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 25 Apr 82 SK]

NEWSPAPERS VIEW RELATIONS WITH U.S., BUSH VISIT

SINMUN 24 Apr

SK281131 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 24 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by foreign news editor Yi Chong-yon titled: "Who Is the United States?"]

[Excerpts] Who is the United States to us? The United States, as far as our right to existence is concerned, is a military supporter which deters the expanding forces of the bellicose North Korean puppets and their supporters, Communist China and the Soviet Union; in relation to the quality of our life, it is an economic partner. The importance of the United States, as far as we are concerned, has been an absolutely positive one.

From the standpoint of international reciprocity, it is of course true that U.S. support for and its contribution to Korea has not been a one-sided role but a part of U.S. world strategy. Nevertheless, we remember how frequently an imbalanced recognition of each other's importance plagued us in the past.

While preparing to remove the United States from Vietnam, President Nixon hinted a reduction on intervention abroad by U.S. ground troops by proclaiming the Nixon doctrine in 1969, and President Carter once kept us in suspense by announcing the plan to withdraw U.S. troops from Korea in 1977. In view of the announcement on the troop withdrawal plan, the Pak Tong-son incident and scandals involved in rice imports, it is undeniable that the United States is, in a way, egocentric and somewhat conceited. What matters is that each can avoid causing misunderstanding and mistakes only when each mutually reaches a correct understanding of the other party, thus, mutually preventing greater calamities from occurring.

This year we mark the centennial of diplomatic relations between Korea and the United States. Before establishing diplomatic relations with the United States, although influenced and pressured by China of the Ching dynasty, the government of King Kojong of the Yi dynasty intended to neutralize the fierce scramble over the Korean peninsula among the continental countries of China and Russia and Japan by inducing the United States -- a country geographically located far off and with no military ambition -- to intervene, as it were, antidoting poison by poison. The value of the United States as equalizer on the Korean Peninsula was already appreciated 100 years ago. Now, after 100 years, the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula is similar to that of a century before.

In 1978, more than 60 percent of socially influential and university-educated Americans believed that Korea was part of the Chinese mainland and another 15 percent believed Korea to be linked to the Japanese islands. Between 9 and 12 percent of Americans believed that Korea was an island country and another 4 percent believed Korea bordered India. Such is the conception maintained by Americans toward Korea, and it eventually drove President Carter to shape and announce an ill-conceived policy of troop withdrawal.

As long as the United States remains an absolutely indispensable entity for the balance of power on the Korean Peninsula, we cannot afford to keep the United States ignorant of Korea insofar as we must maintain mature relations between the two countries as equal partners. It is a matter of grave concern that some of our fellow countrymen, with the distorted view of the situation, have tried to protect those who burnt U.S. property and killed a man as a result, then demanded the recall of the U.S. ambassador and the commander of U.S. forces stationed in Korea -- acts so much desired by the North -- and now assert that they were right in doing so. It is all the more regrettable that they are persons who have some influence in a segment of our society.

We do not, however, think that Korea-U.S. relations will be shaken by the acts of some people who have the wrong understanding of the situation, nor should they be.

The reason why we are celebrating the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Korea on a grand scale is because we recognize the great importance of those relations. It is the unanimous will and hope of all the Korean people that we should not hurt the long relations between the two countries and that acts that damage national security and eventually create social chaos should not be repeated.

CHUNGANG ILBO 27 Apr

SK281326 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Yu Kyun: "Vice President Bush's Visit to Korea Has Consolidated Friendship for 100 Years To Come"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Korea can be summed up as a reaffirmation of Korea-U.S. relations and as setting future goals in the relations between the two countries. Stressing that the United States will not try to establish relations with other countries as those established with the People's Republic of China at the expense of friendly relations already established, Bush strongly hinted that the United States would not have any unilateral dialogue with the North Korean puppets without Korea's participation. He also used harsh words against the North Korean puppets, apparently intended to deter provocations by them.

Nevertheless, there are some substantial issues in his visit to Korea which we have to pay attention to. First of all, what attracts our attention is that he had a breakfast meeting with religionists, scholars and journalists during his short stay in Korea. In this meeting the U.S. administration's stand concerning the anti-U.S. controversy which erupted in the wake of the incident of burning the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the issue of human rights in Korea as well were expressed. Bush appears to have tried to convey the U.S. administration's opinion on these matters calmly.

He explained about quiet diplomacy -- a new U.S. policy on human rights -- and he reportedly said that the United States did not view the recent series events as anti-U.S. expressions. This means that, contrary to some Koreans' expectations, the United States has shown a consistent attitude of not regarding recent events as serious. In the meeting, White House assistant Greg said he viewed human rights in Korea as having improved as compared to the 1970's. This is enough to make some Korean people, who expected the United States to do something for Korea's human rights, feel that there are limits to the U.S. involvement with human rights issues in Korea.

Either through Bush's speech at National Assembly or Reagan's letter to the Korean leader, the United States appears to have stressed pluralism, the fact that the legislative branch is likely to make noise, and harmony and dialogue. It is worth examining this closely. In his letter, Reagan stressed that the United States supports the measures of reconciliation taken by our government. Also Bush stressed that the United States sees political diversity as a source of strength, not of weakness. These remarks can be interpreted that the United States hopes that Korea will develop democracy and expand the scope of reconciliation.

In view of all this, Vice President Bush's visit to Korea, while in principle giving priority to maintenance and development of Korea-U.S. ties and a cooperative system, can be interpreted as an expression of U.S. hope for an improvement in the politics our country.

SINMUN 28 Apr Editorial

SK281117 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Bush's Visit to South Korea and its Outcome"]

[Excerpts] The significance of U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to South Korea for three days can be found in the fact that he reaffirmed the close and friendly relations between the two countries.

Vice President Bush, who left Seoul on 27 April after winding up his visit, reaffirmed the firm U.S. defense commitment to South Korea at the meeting with President Chon and in a speech at the National Assembly.

The Reagan administration's pledge of a defense commitment to South Korea is not a new story. President Reagan clarified the U.S. pledge to observe its defense commitment to South Korea when he met with President Chon in Washington in January 1981. However, it is very fortunate that despite the recent anti-U.S. moves in one corner of the society, President Reagan, through Vice President Bush, the second man of the U.S. administration, once again emphasized the need for continuous security cooperation between the two countries.

Reasserting the firm U.S. defense commitment to South Korea, Vice President Bush hinted in his speech at the National Assembly on 26 April that U.S. forces will stay in South Korea as long as they are welcomed. This presumably pointed to some religionists' recent attitude toward the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea. However, it is our national consensus that the U.S. forces should be stationed in this land until peace and stability are guaranteed in Northeast Asia and, in particular, until peace is firmly maintained on the Korean Peninsula and the prospects for the democratic reunification of the country emerge.

In his personal letter to President Chon delivered through Vice President Bush, President Reagan said that the measures taken by President Chon for national harmony were very encouraging ones. At the same time he expressed a hope that stability through national harmony would be maintained in the future, too. The fifth republic has taken a series of active and bold measures for national harmony. It has eliminated various political restrictions imposed under the old political system. We believe such measures will continue in the future, too.

We highly evaluate the significance of U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to South Korea made at a time when we are a month away from the day marking the centennial anniversary of relations of our two countries. We believe that his visit to South Korea will contribute to deepening the friendship between the two countries and will be recorded in the history of relations between Korea and the United States as a significant event.

PARTIES TO QUESTION GOVERNMENT ON SHOOTING SPREE

SK290207 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The minority parties have decided to press the government hard about the holocaust incident which occurred in Uiryeong, Kyongsang-namdo "from a standpoint of national security" in the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee session Friday.

The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) are also considering requesting en masse resignation of the Cabinet members, arguing that the incident is not a simple one, but a grave security-related case. The DKP officials attached a great importance to the situation that has allowed drunken policeman to continue his shooting spree unchecked for six hours. The KNP also insisted that there were grave loopholes in the system of mobilizing the police forces, Homeland Reserve Forces and Civil Defense Corps members to cope with contingencies.

The majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), in the meantime, plans to urge the government to work out proper countermeasures to prevent such an incident from recurring. In a meeting of leading officials, the party also decided to look into the blind spots in managing weapons, mobilization system, policeman's quality and the personal management of police in the scheduled house panel session.

The three parties will confirm their respective strategies for the house committee on the basis of reports by their own investigation teams of the case.

CHUNGANG ILBO SCORES JAPAN ON LOAN ISSUE

SK290750 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Floating Trial Balloons"]

[Excerpts] Japan is clamorously floating trial balloons in connection with the issue of Japan's \$6 billion in economic cooperation for Korea's security, which was expected to be settled by May this year, but no noticeable progress has been made to date.

In early April, Japanese papers reported that an agreement was made between the Japanese Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on \$3.5 billion in loans to Korea. On 20 April, Japan's YOMIURI SHIMBUN wrote in large letters that the Japanese Government has decided on \$4 billion in economic cooperation with Korea. Japanese newspapers claim that if the question of economic cooperation is solved through a "political settlement," seeds of future trouble will be sown in Korea-Japan relations.

We would like to point out that the Japanese papers and some politicians should not confound political decision with political collusion. Japan is a great economic power. Japan has failed to play a military role suiting its national strength because of its constitution, which whenever they find it necessary, the Japanese people usually point to as if it were their heirloom, and because of its "military allergy." Therefore, Japan's security is dependent on the Korea-U.S. security cooperation system.

In view of this, our demand is that Japan lend money to Korea under more advantageous conditions than commercial loans, for the sake of economic development which would indirectly help strengthen Korea's defense capabilities. Japan should stop floating trial balloons. It should now make a sincere political decision. We would like to make it clear that the remarks on a total amount of \$4 billion, \$1.8 billion for public loans and so forth, will not serve even as a first step for a dialogue.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH NUCLEAR FUEL COMPANY

SK290211 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] A nuclear fuel company will be established next month under a government program to fabricate nuclear fuel in the late 1980's, the Energy Resources Ministry said yesterday. According to the ministry, the planned nuclear fuel fabrication plant with a rated capacity of 200 tons of uranium will be established by the end of 1988. A total of 53.1 billion won at 1981 constant prices will be invested in the fabrication project, which will be set up in a joint venture between local and foreign companies.

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) will form the nuclear fuel company next month. The ministry said a foreign partner in the local fuel fabrication project would be selected by the end of next month. The tie-up company will be owned 51 percent by KEPCO and KAERI and the remaining 49 percent by the foreign company.

If locally produced, the ministry said, the projected 200 tons of uranium would fuel 10 pressurized water reactors a year. The ministry pointed out that the fabrication project would enable the nation to provide nuclear fuel enough to meet the nation's needs from 1989. At present, the nation's first nuclear power plant, with a capacity of 587 megawatts, is in operation and eight other plants are under construction. The fabrication project is part of the government plan to reduce the heavy dependence on oil and to fabricate nuclear fuel locally to meet the ever-increasing demand. From a long-term viewpoint, the ministry said, the project will have considerable effect of saving foreign reserves. According to the timeschedule for the project, design of the fabrication plant will be completed by the end of 1985 and the plant building will be erected in June, 1987.

TSEDENBAL, BATMONH GREET AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

OW280606 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, wished Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the P.D.R.A. CC, chairman of the D.R.A. Revolutionary Council, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, new great successes in the struggle for attaining revolutionary goals, for strengthening peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples of Asia and of the whole world. They sent a congratulatory telegram to the Afghan leaders on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the April revolution.

The Mongolian people, the telegram says, is as happy [words indistinct] could be that the Afghan people under the leadership of its militant vanguard -- the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan, strengthening ties of solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist community, successfully safeguards its revolutionary gains from the encroachments of imperialist, hegemonist and other reactionary forces and carries out progressive socio-economic reforms and scores new achievements in building of a society without oppression and exploitation.

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING MARKING LENIN BIRTHDAY

OW290516 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A solemn meeting of representatives of party, state and public organizations and the working people of the capital devoted to the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin was held today in the MPR State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater.

Comrades J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, D. Gombojab, S. Jalan-Aajab, D. Maydar, D. Molomjams, T. Ragchaa, B. Dejid, and M. Dash, T. Molom and C. Suren, deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other comrades were in the Presidium of the solemn meeting.

A. I. Smirnov, Soviet ambassador to the MPR, and heads and members of a number of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar were present at the meetings.

B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, opened the meeting with a brief address. The orchestra played the "Internationale."

T. Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of an MPRP Central Committee department, delivered a report at the solemn meeting entitled "Under the Banner of Lenin Along the Path of Socialism." The solemn meeting was relayed throughout the country by radio and television.

BRIEFS

NAMSRAY RETURNS FROM NIGERIA -- Ulaanbaatar, 23 Apr (MONTSAME) -- T. Namsray, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian parliamentary group and chief editor of UNEN, returned home today. A delegation he headed visited Lagos, capital of Nigeria, where the regular meeting of the Interparliamentary Union was held. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 23 Apr 82 OW]

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR MEETS OFFICIALS

Foreign Ministry Reception

BK281018 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] On 26 April at 1900 the PRK Foreign Ministry organized a splendid reception at the Chamka Mon State Palace to honor the CSSR high military delegation led by Comrade Gen Martin Dzur, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and minister of national defense, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Kampuchea.

On that occasion, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, gave a speech warmly welcoming the friendly high-ranking military delegation. The comrade said: This visit is important evidence of the CSSR's support and has great significance for the Kampuchean revolution. It is an effective stimulant for the development and strengthening of militant solidarity between our two peoples and armies -- Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia. Comrade Bou Thang added that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and due to the wholehearted assistance and support of various socialist countries -- in particular the assistance of the Vietnamese comrades -- the Kampuchean revolution will undoubtedly win.

Replying on that occasion, Comrade Gen Martin Dzur expressed his joy for the most cordial and warmest welcome given by the Kampuchean people and army. The comrade highly praised the brave spirit of struggle of the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP who had scored brilliant victories in the revolutionary cause to defend and build a new society which is just and uncorrupted on the splendid and prosperous Angkor land. He assured that the CSSR party, people and army are determined to raise high the banner of proletarian solidarity between our two parties, peoples and armies -- Czechoslovakia and Kampuchea -- and will always support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for peace, independence, freedom, prosperity and advancement toward genuine socialism.

This reception ended in a most sincere and friendly atmosphere of solidarity following a show performed by the artistic group of the KPRAF General Political Department.

Meets Chan Si, Departs

BK280957 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1457 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Apr (SPK) -- This afternoon, Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh the high-ranking military delegation of Czechoslovakia led by Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CZCP Central Committee and defense minister.

Attending the meeting were Bou Thang, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister, and Soy Keo, vice minister of defense. Also on hand was Czechoslovak Ambassador to Kampuchea Zikmund Tobias.

Chairman Chan Si said that the Czechoslovak delegation's current visit contributes to tightening the relations of friendship between the two countries and strikes a hard blow to the Kampuchean people's enemies. He thanked the Czechoslovak party and government for their support to the Kampuchean revolution.

Chinese expansionism allied with U.S. imperialism and other reactionaries is seeking by all means to sabotage the revolution in the three Indochinese countries, especially Kampuchea. Thanks to the assistance of Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community -- of which the Soviet Union is the backbone -- and of world progressives, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

General Dzur stressed: The Czechoslovak people and army have been supporting unreservedly the Kampuchean people's just struggle in the past as well as at present. During this visit, we can inform ourselves of the Kampuchean people's living conditions and note their monolithic unity around their revolutionary party to rebuild their country. Our two peoples have common enemies and together we struggle for peace and socialism. Our army is always by the side of the Kampuchean people, asserted Gen Martin Dzur.

The high-ranking military delegation of Czechoslovakia left Phnom Penh today concluding its 2-day visit.

It was seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Bou Thang, political bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister; Soy Keo, vice minister of defense; Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; Di Phin, chief of the General Logistics Department; and Kong Korm, vice foreign minister. Also on hand were Czechoslovak Ambassador Zikmund Tobias and Military Attache Vu Nha of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea.

EDITORIAL LAUDS LPRP CONGRESS LEADERSHIP ROLE

BK290452 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1429 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Apr (SPK) -- Under the LPRP's clear-sighted leadership and with the aid of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Soviet peoples, the fraternal socialist countries and progressives in the world, the heroic Lao people have achieved remarkable successes in the defense of their independence, in foiling expansionist and imperialist maneuvers and in the implementation of the 3-year economic recovery plan, said the paper KAMPUCHEA, central organ of the KUFNCD, in an editorial dedicated to the Third LPRP Congress.

The paper stressed: Over the past 3 decades, the LPRP, consistently pursuing the Indochinese Communist Party's revolutionary cause, has led the Lao people in their struggle for national independence, equality and freedom.

In the struggle for national liberation, the LPRP, holding high the banner of independence and democracy and uniting the people behind the national front, led the revolution to total victory.

The paper recalled the tasks set forth by the First and Second LPRP Congresses and said: Under the leadership of the LPRP, which has always held high the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalism -- in particular, relying on the strategic Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao alliance -- the Lao people have achieved numerous successes in building and defending their country.

The Kampuchean people wish the Third LPRP Congress great successes, thus contributing to the struggle for peace, independence and socialism in the world, the paper concluded.

EDITORIAL ON RAINY-SEASON PRODUCTION PLAN

BK271320 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[KAMPUCHEA Editorial: "Strive Vigorously in Order To Achieve Success in the 1982 Rainy-Season Production Plan" -- undated]

[Text] During the last rainy season, despite prolonged drought and floods and shortages of production means and labor forces, we were able to sow and transplant 1.33 million hectares of rice throughout the country.

This was equal to the area devoted to the production of rainy-season rice in 1980. We obtained 1.3 million tons of rice yield. Battambang, Pursat and Svay Rieng Provinces and Kompong Som municipality were among those areas which overfulfilled the production plans. Twelve other provinces sowed and transplanted a larger quantity of rice than in the previous year.

In the 1981-82 dry season, we were able to obtain a better yield in the production of rice, subsidiary crops and industrial crops than in last year's dry season.

Thanks to these satisfactory achievements, a large number of localities have successfully solved the problems of foodstuffs and seed and a number of peasants even have a surplus of rice for selling to and bartering with the state in contribution to the restoration of the national economy. At the same time, we reclaimed more fallow lands and sowed and transplanted over 840,000 hectares of rice.

The splendid outcome of the production in the past reflects the incessant advance of our revolution under the correct and wise leadership of our party, government and front. This proves our people's firm confidence in the revolution and their spirit of resolute struggle, industriousness and love for labor, and reflects their lofty sense of responsibility for the national destiny and broad spirit of solidarity in the defense and construction of the country.

We have now entered the main production period, that is, our customary rainy-season production season. After celebrating the traditional new year of our nation, we are preparing all kinds of farm tools, seed, foodstuffs and draft power in order to begin our cultivation right at the beginning of the season.

Our most urgent and major task in rehabilitating our national economy is to accelerate agriculture. While taking the production of foodstuffs as the main task, we must generally expand agriculture step by step in order to increase the sources of exports and sources of raw materials for serving the industry. The most important thing in this respect is to reclaim more fallow lands and increase the number of production seasons and the quantity of the rainy-season and dry-season crops. During each season, we must gradually implement technical measures and experimental cultivation beginning at the lowest level up to the highest, from traditional to modern forms and from small to large quantities in order to increase crop production and yield.

Consequently, it is imperative for everyone in the country to heighten our spirit of creativity and, based on good experiences drawn from the past production drive, to strive more vigorously in order to fulfill successfully the production plans to produce 1.8 million hectares of rainy season production plan in 1982, in which 1.6 million hectares of land are devoted to rice for a yield of 1.75 million tons. In this way we can contribute to improving our people's living conditions and rapidly rehabilitating our national economy.

In order to fulfill this goal successfully, it is imperative to carry out the following tasks:

1. In this immediate period, it is imperative to thoroughly examine the existing means of production and draft power and expand them in accordance with our abilities. We must also strive to build technical and material bases for serving production. Sectors related to agriculture -- such as the planning, finance, banking, trade, industry, communications and transportation sectors -- must increase their cooperation in order to overcome all difficulties quickly and serve the requirements in agricultural production. They must proceed with the supply of agricultural tools, material for production, capital and so forth. Each locality and each solidarity team must select rice strains that give high yields and grow within a short period of time -- particularly the floating rice and early-maturing rice strains -- and prepare sufficient seeds to cope with any possible shortages in the transplanting periods and in case of natural disasters. This must be done by preparing seeds appropriately with the amount of land to be tilled and reclaimed.

2. Peasants throughout the country must continue the traditional production offensive of our forefathers by implementing the slogan: Strike while the iron is hot. They must mobilize the draft power to till as much land as possible at the start of the season and distribute draft power to any needy solidarity team. The Agriculture Ministry must closely cooperate with the local authorities and appropriately set aside tractors for use in tilling land. The Agriculture Ministry must provide facilities to any locality seriously in need of draft power. Our peasants must expand the spirit of creativity in using hoes for digging the earth as they did in the previous production seasons.

3. It is imperative that we stimulate the people to build large and small dams, repair ditches and canals and strengthen the dikes. Rainwater and water in the streams, ponds and streamlets should be used for irrigating the crops. In the coming rainy season, it is imperative that we improve the field embankments in order to store as much water as possible. Rainwater should not be allowed to fall wastefully into streams or ponds. We should not waste water through such practices as digging holes in the field embankments for fishing. Existing irrigation networks, dams and waterpumps should be used properly. The people must be stimulated to use their available means fully and build more primitive tools for channeling water, such as scoops and waterwheels. We should not depend only on waterpumps and other machines which might hamper the production drive in case of a fuel shortage.

4. All communes, villages and solidarity teams must immediately check the planting acreage in this rainy season and the fallow land. They must take measures to reclaim ricefields near their localities or houses. Any locality in need of land must reclaim the fallow land in distant areas which does not belong to anyone or borrow it from the nearby localities which have some extra untilled land. This is in order to expand the planting acreage.

In addition to reclaiming fallow land, we must increase the planting seasons both in the rainy season and dry season for growing rice and other crops. We must grow the early-maturing rice twice in the rainy season in any area which has favorable conditions, or increase another planting season in the period after collecting the yield planted at the beginning of the rainy season.

5. We must strive to promote experimental cultivation in order to increase yields by advising the people to carry out a number of technical measures that have already been tested by the Agriculture Ministry. Low-yield strains should be replaced with high-yield strains that take only a short period of time to grow. Appropriate measures and timing must be implemented in the sowing of seeds, the removal of seedlings and the transplanting of seedlings by removing the seedlings when they are ready to be pulled out of the nursery beds or transplanting them in thick or loose patterns according to the conditions of the crops and soil. Advice must be given to the people on how to take care of the crops, weed out grass and spray fertilizer. Spraying of insecticides must also be provided. The Agriculture Ministry must provide guidance on this matter to the provinces and districts. First of all, the ministry must conduct experiments in order to draw experiences and persuade the people to follow.

6. We must strive to strengthen and expand the organizational apparatus and production networks, and stimulate the spirit of mutual assistance and cooperation by educating and guiding the solidarity production teams so as to increase their knowledge and awareness in the duties and principles of the teams.

If everyone in the country adheres firmly to the sense of making thorough preparations before the start of the season and the spirit of struggling valiantly on the production front, we will certainly be able to fulfill the 1982 rainy-season production plans successfully, thus effectively contributing to the implementation of the economic and cultural plans adopted by our National Assembly at the advice of the third session of the KPRP Central Committee.

TRUONG CHINH SPEECH AT LPRP CONGRESS 28 APR

BK290354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Speech by Troung Chinh, Political Bureau member of the VCP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and head of the VCP delegation to the Third LPRP Congress, delivered at the congress in Vientiane on 28 April -- recorded; Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1200 GMT on 28 April also carried a recording, fading into translation, of this speech.]

[Text] Esteemed members of the presidium, dear comrade delegates:

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam is very happy and honored to attend the Third Congress of the glorious Lao People's Revolutionary Party, a friend fighting in the same trench, a close comrade in arms and a brother coming into being from the Indochinese Communist Party, founded by the great President Ho Chi Minh.

From this forum, our delegation would like to extend to the congress, and through it, to the communists and multiethnic people of Laos our warmest greetings and closest fraternal feelings of the Communist Party and people of Vietnam.

Attentively following the reports presented to the congress, we greatly rejoice at the glorious victories as well as the fine prospects of the Lao revolution. Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, an outstanding son of the multiethnic people of Laos, the respected leader of the Lao revolution and a great friend of the Vietnamese people, the Lao people have staunchly struggled, surmounted numerous difficulties and won one victory after another. In December 1975, bringing into play the spirit of revolutionary offensive and with great sensitivity, you promptly seized favorable conditions arising from the revolutionary position of the three Indochinese countries and quickly took power for the people.

This great victory completely liberated Laos from the colonialist and imperialist yoke, eliminated for good the feudalist regime which ruled over Laos for dozens of centuries, achieved national concord and unity, founded the Lao People's Democratic Republic and ushered in a new era in the fraternal Lao nation's history -- the era of independence, freedom and socialism.

Over the past 6 years, in their staunch struggle and creative labor, the Lao multiethnic people have continued to win big victories in the cause of national defense and construction, taking the Lao revolution steadily along the path of socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development. Together with the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, the Lao people have firmly struggled to defend the outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia, thwarting all sinister plots and maneuvers of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and obtaining great victories in all fields, to consolidate the revolutionary administration, strengthen the broad unity of the people, restore production, transform and build the economy, develop culture, stabilize and step by step improve the people's living conditions.

As an integral part of the socialist community and the world's revolutionary forces, the Lao people have spared no efforts to enhance the militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation among the three Indochinese countries, strengthen their solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, make active contributions to the struggle of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The international position and prestige of Laos have been constantly heightened.

The victory of the Lao revolution is the glorious victory of Marxism-leninism creatively applied to the concrete conditions of Laos, the victory of the ardent patriotism, the spirit of solidarity and undaunted struggle of the Lao multiethnic people determined to surge forward to control their own destiny. This is the victory of the militant alliance between the three fraternal countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the main pillar and of the world's revolutionary movement.

This is also the victory of the correct and consistent foreign policy of the Lao party and state which have clearly identified in a principled manner who are friends and who are foes and, at the same time, flexibly applied appropriate guidelines and policies, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of other nations for the common objectives of our time.

The victory of the Lao revolution has once more affirmed the radiating truth of our time, namely, with the three revolutionary currents having surged ahead in an offensive position, a country which is small in land area and in population and has an underdeveloped economy, but whose people are closely united to carry out a resolute struggle under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party having correct revolutionary line and methods, upholding the two banners of national independence and socialism and enjoying the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and other revolutionary forces and progressive people throughout the world, and is fully capable of defeating all imperialist and reactionary forces, even the most warlike chieftains, to win independence and freedom and to take the path of socialism.

With that great significance, the victory of the Lao revolution strongly stimulates and sets a brilliant example for the peoples of countries now struggling for national independence and to build a new, happy and free life.

The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam are very proud of having such a close brother and staunch comrade as the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the multiethnic people of Laos.

Comrades, since the days when we wrested back complete independence, achieved national reunification and took the whole country along the socialist path, we have made many big achievements in various domains in spite of numerous difficulties. In the light of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and under the leadership of the party Central Committee, headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, an outstanding disciple of the great President Ho Chi Minh, we have been conducting a widespread socialist emulation movement to build socialism and defend the country, standing ready to fight and to win in whatever circumstances, and resolutely fulfilling national and internationalist duties. The broad masses of our people are making joint efforts to put into effect all the resolutions of the party congress under the slogan: "All for socialism and for the people's happiness."

Traveling along the revolutionary path full of difficulties and hardships, the Communist Party and people of Vietnam have always enjoyed the consistent precious support and assistance of the People's Revolutionary Party and multiethnic people of Laos. Each victory of the Vietnamese revolution is inseparable from the sympathy, support and assistance of the cadres, fighters and fraternal people of Laos. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam will engrave in their minds the great services of the Lao multi-ethnic people.

Dear comrades, bringing into full play the glorious tradition of the Indochinese Communist Party, the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos have continuously fostered the special militant solidarity, the foundation of which was laid and laboriously built up by President Ho Chi Minh. Our two nations have sided with each other to fight against the common enemy and shared weal and woe in the fight as well as in victory. Being tried and tempered in the revolutionary struggle, the special Vietnam-Laos relationship has become a pure, faithful and exemplary international tie and invincible strength against all sinister divisive plots of the enemy.

The lofty militant friendship, the Vietnam-Laos fraternity will last forever together with mountains and rivers of the two countries. This is a valuable asset of the revolution in each country.

"When in love, one can climb mountains,
Cross rivers and traverse passes.
Between our two countries, Vietnam and Laos,
Love is as deep as the Hong Ha and Mekong Rivers"

Those verses of the late President Ho Chi Minh profoundly describe the close ties between our two peoples.

The party and people of Vietnam are extremely moved by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane's words at the recent fifth congress of our party: "...the Lao People's Revolutionary Party has constantly educated party cadres and members and ordinary people of different ethnic groups to do their best to preserve the special Laos-Vietnam solidarity, resolutely struggling against the enemy's schemes of division, and bequeathing to their children the task of continuing to foster that special relationship, making it blossom, bear fruits and last forever ... in face of every hard trial, in the past as well as at present, we have always stood side by side with Vietnam and done our utmost to contribute to the victory of our close brother and comrade."

At this congress, once again we are extremely moved at the beautiful, noble and pure sentiments and the special Vietnam-Laos relationship, which has bright prospects for the interests of the two peoples, for peace and revolution in the world.

We are very happy to note that the special solidarity and the militant alliance among the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have undergone a very fine new development, bringing about unprecedentedly favorable changes to the revolution in the three countries. The application of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and that between Vietnam and Kampuchea has achieved initial big successes, incessantly strengthening and bringing into play the force of the three countries in the struggle against the common enemy and the cause of building a new life of the three nations.

The resolution of our party's fifth congress reaffirmed: "The special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relationship is a law of development of the revolution in the three countries, a matter of vital significance to the three nations. From one generation to another, we must preserve the pure friendship and the tradition of unity of the three nations, incessantly consolidate and strengthen the special relationship and the militant alliance of the three countries and resolutely foil all schemes and acts of sabotage, division and aggression by the common enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other forces of reaction. In the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual confidence, we always devote all our hearts and energy to fulfilling our internationalist duty toward the two brotherly countries of Laos and Kampuchea. At the same time, together with them, we continue the close cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields in order to serve ever more effectively the work of consolidating national defense, security and building the economy and culture of each country."

Dear comrades, though having sustained a bitter defeat, the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles have not given up their dark scheme of weakening and conquering the three Indochinese countries, thus opening their way of expansion toward Southeast Asia. They have tightened their collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, frantically carrying out a type of many-sided war of sabotage against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. At the same time they have made frenzied preparations to launch a large-scale war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, seriously threatening peace and national independence of other nations in the region.

The Vietnamese people are determined to struggle to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Prompted by its desire to live in a lasting peace and friendship with the Chinese people, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has persisted in solving the questions concerning Vietnam-China relations through peaceful negotiations. But so far, Beijing has groundlessly rejected the good will proposals of the Vietnamese side.

Together with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, the Vietnamese people have striven for a policy of peace and friendship, respecting the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in the region with a view to making an active contribution to the cause of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The fair and reasonable initiatives put forth by the three Indochinese countries aimed at solving the problems in the Southeast Asian region through dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese countries and ASEAN national without interference from outside fully conform with the interests of the countries on the Indochinese Peninsula and Southeast Asia and the interest of world peace. We warmly welcome the Soviet Union's peace program and the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic, which conform to the earnest aspirations of the world's people.

Dear comrades, today, in this atmosphere permeated with solidarity, friendship and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, on behalf of the whole party and people of Vietnam, we warmly wish the Third LPRP Congress brilliant success. As is elaborated in reports presented to the congress, you have summed up in a thorough manner the great experiences of the Lao foreign policies, as well as the main objectives of the Lao revolution in the new stage. The Communist Party and people of Vietnam are firmly confident that with the correct, creative line set forth by this congress, the fraternal Lao people of various ethnic groups will score new and ever bigger victories in the cause of building and defending their beloved fatherland, bringing about a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Laos.

Long live the glorious Lao People's Revolutionary Party!

May the militant solidarity, great friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos last forever!

Long live the world people's victorious struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

SIANG PASASON MARKS OPENING OF PARTY CONGRESS

BK280958 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0437 GMT 27 Apr 82

[SIANG PASASON 27 April editorial: "Welcome the Third LPRP Congress"]

[Text] Today, another important historical event of our party -- the official opening of the Third LPRP Congress -- is taking place in the capital of Vientiane, the heart of our country.

Some 10 years ago, the second congress of our party was held at a base area in Houa Phan Province. During the period between the second congress and the third congress, the situation in our country has undergone important changes. Throughout this historic period -- under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP -- the revolutionary forces in our country have gone through so many difficulties and hardships and have developed constantly.

From the end of 1974 to early in 1975, a revolutionary impetus emerged everywhere, particularly in the enemy's last dens. During that same period, the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea also scored great victories and freed themselves from the neocolonialist rule imposed by the U.S. imperialists. As the revolutionary situation had become ripe, our party, firmly seizing this opportunity, called for simultaneous uprisings, attacked the enemy vigorously, gained administrative power nationwide within a short time by a three-pronged offensive, and set up a revolutionary administration for the entire country.

Proceeding from this decisive victory, on 2 December 1975 a congress of people's delegates was grandly opened in the capital of Vientiane. This historic congress declared the total elimination of the neocolonialist system and the outmoded monarchy, and the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Thus, the national and democratic revolution triumphed in glory.

Our fatherland has entered a new era -- an era of everlasting independence and freedom and an era for the Lao people of various nationalities to advance forward to become true masters of their country and for our fatherland to embark on the path toward civilization and progress. This is the path for advancing toward socialism and communism -- the height of mankind's aspirations.

Under the party's clearheaded leadership, over the past 6 years the revolution in our country has recorded fairly comprehensive successes. Security and national defense have been increasingly consolidated and we are now capable of smashing all the perfidious designs of reactionary elements at home and abroad. In particular, we have step by step foiled all the schemes of subversion and sabotage against our country by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in firm defense of our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On the economic and cultural front, although our country is still faced with shortages in many fields and seriously affected by the consequences of the recent war of aggression, our people have also recorded relatively good successes. In the past 6 years, agricultural output has increased from 700,000 tons to 1.15 million tons; and the total number of cattle has grown from 900,000 heads to 1.3 million heads. New progress has been made in the movement of agricultural cooperativization; the old production relations have been repelled; and fairly good progress has been achieved in reorganizing production and developing production relations. The state has assumed control over almost 200 factories and enterprises. The socialist trade network has made progress and is developing. The entire country now has 25 state-run stores, 350 marketing cooperatives and 150 social service installations.

Good development has been recorded on the front of education and public health. To date we have successfully served more than 80 percent of the illiterate people in our drive against illiteracy. In the field of public health, to date the majority of provinces and districts have hospitals; villages have dispensaries; and one-third of the hamlets have permanent medical kits.

The proletarian dictatorship has been consolidated from the central to the grassroots level; and the position and influence of the LDPR has been increasingly enhanced on the international arena. In particular, the special relationship between the three peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea has been made firmer than ever before; and our comprehensive relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have developed constantly.

This situation has provided a good and appropriate opportunity for the convocation of the Third LPRP Congress. This congress will confirm the great successes recorded by our party in the past 10 years; review and draw upon experiences regarding strong points and weaknesses; set forth the political line for the transition period to socialism and the specific tasks and targets of the first 5-year plan; and revise the party statutes to suit the growth and development of the Lao revolution in the new stage.

Meanwhile, the congress will elect a new Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, which will be comprised of outstanding comrades serving as members of the party's General Staff unit to lead our country to socialism.

Our entire party, army and people are turning their faces toward the capital and wish the congress glorious success.

ACTIVITIES OF OFFICIALS, DELEGATIONS REPORTED

BK271137 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 27 Apr (KPL) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC led by its Politburo member, Truong Chinh on April 26, visited Lao ply processing wood factory, Lao ply-wood factory, Lao brewery factory, and the Revolutionary Exhibition Hall. The Vietnamese party delegation was accompanied by Ma Khaikhamphithoun, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC.

On the same day, a delegation of the Communist Party of Soviet Union CC led by its Politburo member G. Romanov, first secretary of party committee in Leningrad in the company of Khamsouk Sai-Gnaseng, member of the party CC, visited the Revolutionary Exhibition Hall, Thai Louang and Phrakeo temples in Vientiane Province.

General Secretary Heng Samrin of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, in the company of Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the party CC, on April 26 visited the Revolutionary Exhibition Hall.

Sandor Racz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC and head of the Hungarian party delegation also visited various production bases and historical sites in Vientiane. Sandor Racz was accompanied by Boualang Boulapha, party CC's member.

Further Report

BK281357 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 28 Apr (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, yesterday evening attended art performances especially put on to mark the opening of the third congress. Also attended the shows were members of Politburo Bureau of the Party Central Committee Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, and Khamtai Siphandon, along with members of the party CC and provincial party delegates.

Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam CCP; Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party CC, and other delegates invited to the 3rd party congress were also on hand.

REACTION TO MEKONG PATROL BOAT INCIDENT

LPDR Summons Ambassador

BK290413 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 29 Apr 82 p 1, 9

[Excerpt] Sunthon Khongsak, the Thai ambassador to the LPDR, disclosed to MATUPHUM that on 27 April at 1600 he was summoned by Soulivong Phasitthidet, a Lao Foreign Ministry staff director, with regard to the incident on the Mekong River. Soulivong told the Thai ambassador that the Thai side started the incident by attempting to arrest Lao citizens and the Mekong River operation unit boat provoked an exchange of gunfire. The Lao citizens escaped arrest but were injured. The Lao side did not want to lodge a protest to the Thai Government about the incident for the sake of lasting friendship between the two countries.

According to Sunthon, Soulivong told him that Laos' principle on the incident is to inform him of the incident, not to protest the incident and to consider the incident as over and done with. Soulivong wanted the provincial level officials of both countries to discuss the incident, for he did not want a dispute to arise.

Sunthon disclosed that he has already reported to the Foreign Ministry about the incident; so far he has not received any instruction on how to proceed with the matter.

Lao Charge Summoned

BK281400 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 28 Apr (AFP) -- The Thai Foreign Ministry today summoned the Laotian charge d'affaires here for talks after a shooting incident on their Mekong River border in which at least one Thai officer was reported killed.

A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said after the meeting with the Lao charge that both sides "realized that the incident could affect relations between Thailand and Laos, which have started improving."

Diplomats said it was significant that Thailand did not lodge a formal protest and did not make any move to close the long river frontier, as it has often done following similar incidents in the past. "Thailand is apparently anxious to maintain the momentum toward better relations," one diplomat said.

Relations Said 'Good'

BK290706 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Gen Soem Na Nakhon, speaking to newsmen at government house this morning, said Thai-Lao relations at the government-to-government level have remained good after the recent Lao firing on Thailand's boat from the Mekong River operation unit. He noted that Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot visited Laos not long ago to strengthen Thai-Lao relations. Soem said occasional conflicts have occurred along the border as the result of smuggling activities by the local people. He believed that local-level officials of both countries will meet to jointly resolve the problems which may arise.

Soem noted that because of the length of the Thai-Lao border, it is difficult to completely prevent smuggling activities. Asked if local officials were involved in such activities, General Soem said such officials will be severely punished if they were really involved.

COLUMNIST OPPOSED TO U.S. MILITARY BASES

BK281030 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 26 Apr 82 p 8

[Narunat Phrapanya's column: "The Military Bases Are Available"]

[Text] While reviewing MATUPHUM's daily file, I came across my own column published in the 8 April issue in which I cited Admiral Robert Long, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet now controlling [as published] the sky and sea of the Pacific Ocean, as saying that the United States should have its military bases in the territory of its allies which are near the Soviet Union.

Surely, I have voiced opposition in my column to any effort to reactivate the former U.S. bases in Thailand because we do not want to place ourselves between the two fighting elephants.

The news on the reopening of the U.S. military bases in Thailand became more credible when U.S. Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean mentioned it at the meeting of the U.S. ambassadors in the Pacific region which was held in Hawaii a few days ago. I must hereby warn that wherever U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean goes, he always brings disaster with him.

Asked about Dean's statement, Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani soothingly replied that he did not know about it, noting that Dean's statement would only reflect his own opinion.

However, the army commander stressed: "The presence of foreign military bases will cause suspicion among other countries, particularly those that are unfriendly because they might think the bases would be used against them."

The presence of U.S. military bases in Thailand during the war in Indochina was a big mistake for us. We got involved in the affairs of the others until the situation became extremely dangerous which is a cause of some of our current problems.

Anybody visiting Takhli, Nakhon Phanom, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani or Utaphao today will see large restricted compounds consisting of deserted buildings, airports and other military installations. These are the former U.S. military bases which were handed over to the Thai Government. The government, however, does not have the budget even to clear these bases of tall weeds, much less maintain them. The Thai Government cannot find any use for these bases.

We have no B-52 or F-5E aircraft to use the Utaphao airport. We have no mission that requires the use of the air bases in Udon Thani and Ubon Ratchathani.

It seems that those deserted extra large military bases are waiting for their true owners to return to use them. Otherwise, Dean would not have said: "There is no change in the agreements between Thailand and the United States. Thailand has allowed the United States to use the military bases in case of emergency such as for refuelling and joint military exercise. Regard the joint security operation, the two countries still abide by the obligations under the Thanat-Rusk treaty." It sounds like we are keeping the military bases for the U.S. troops. Let us hope that this will not happen.

PRC ACCUSED OF DISTORTING THACH EUROPE VISIT

NHAN DAN 28 Apr Comment

OW280925 Hanoi VNA in English 0859 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 28 -- Beijing was jaundiced by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent tour of France and other European countries, remarks NHAN DAN today. Beijing's mouthpieces distorted the aim of the visits and pressure was brought to bear on the host government, the paper recalls.

The paper continues: "XINHUA said that the Vietnamese foreign minister gained little out of the tour. Had this been true Beijing's propaganda apparatus would not have kicked up such a row. Radio Beijing alone devoted as many as 17 items on this event.

"Thus is nothing equivocal [as received] about the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which advocates solidarity and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union in the interests of Vietnam's independence, freedom and socialism, and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Vietnam is for friendly, normal relations with all countries, China included. The political report made to the fifth congress of the Communist Party points out: We stand for establishing and broadening normal relations in the state, economic, cultural and scientific and technological fields with all countries, irrespective of political or social system, on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.

"The same report makes clear that Vietnam's diplomatic effort is to strive to secure favorable international conditions and great and many-sided international aid for the building and defense of the country thereby helping ensure the successful performance of the historic tasks laid down by this congress.

"Beijing has claimed that Vietnam's solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union was a [word indistinct] for big-nation hegemony. Now efforts to broaden normal relations with the same way Vietnam's it brands in Western and Northern Europe. [sentence as received] At the same time it keeps ignoring all Vietnam's well-meaning proposals for normal relations with China."

The paper goes on: "What Beijing really wants is to continue to isolate Vietnam so that it may weaken and annex it. For this purpose it leaves no stone unturned to discourage countries which wish to entertain normal relations with Vietnam. At the same time Beijing is colluding more and more with the imperialist chieftain to sabotage revolution in Indochina."

"Beijing will fail in its effort to isolate Vietnam," the paper stresses.

Radio Comment

BK281100 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Truth Cannot Be Distorted"]

[Text] Beijing's huge propaganda machine has once again launched a vociferous campaign to slander Vietnam and distort facts concerning it. The visit to various Western countries and India by the SRV foreign minister has become a target for Beijing's slanderous campaign. Every day the Beijing mass media organs have carried slanderous allegations with spiteful expressions -- sometimes even rude language -- against these friendly visits of the Vietnamese foreign minister.

Upon the arrival of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Paris -- the first stop of his friendly visit to Europe -- and at the conclusion of his successful visit to France, Beijing not only showed its annoyance but also urged the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary political corpse to condemn France.

When the Vietnamese foreign minister visited Belgium, the GDR, Sweden and India, Beijing also cooked up reason to smear, slander and play down the results and resounding effect of his friendly visits to these countries.

Beijing's reaction to this was hateful. It is bitter for Beijing to see the correct Vietnamese foreign policy -- which truly advocates friendly relations with all countries, including China, on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and cooperation on an equal basis and of mutual interests -- reflected in the friendly visit of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, which has been highly welcomed and valued by many countries.

Despite efforts by Beijing to slander this visit, the truth has been in favor of talks between the Vietnamese foreign minister and leaders of the host countries he visited. Western opinion has described this visit as useful, frank and very necessary.

Although West European countries and Vietnam are far apart geographically and differ politically and although these countries have been misled by Beijing's and Washington's slanderous campaign for many years, Vietnam's foreign policy has helped them gradually to understand the correct aspiration of the Vietnamese people in the maintenance of peace and building of their country after the two wars of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists and China.

Achievements scored in the political domain and prospects for economic cooperation on the basis of mutual interests have once again proven that the policy of negotiation instead of confrontation and of mutual respect and understanding being pursued by the SRV is the developing trend that no one can obstruct.

Such a peaceful and friendly foreign policy is totally contrary to Beijing's aspiration. The fact that Beijing has made great efforts to slander, smear and try to limit the resounding effect of the recent friendly visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach comes as no surprise.

Being bitterly defeated in its aggression against Vietnam and foiled in its scheme to turn the Indochinese countries into a springboard to wage aggression against the Southeast Asian region, Beijing has relentlessly accelerated its scheme of comprehensive sabotage against Vietnam. The distortion and slanderous campaign against the Vietnamese foreign minister's visits to Western Europe and India being launched by Beijing is only one aspect of its scheme to isolate Vietnam diplomatically and economically. With this slanderous act, Beijing hopes to separate Vietnam from other countries in order to advance toward eventually isolating Vietnam.

Annoyed by the success of the Vietnamese foreign minister's friendly visit and stemming from its hostile policy against Vietnam, Beijing has once again -- through its vociferous distortion and slanderous campaign -- interfered in the international relation of other countries, or more precisely, the international relations between the SRV and other countries. This is prohibited and is regarded as bad practice in international diplomacy.

Although Beijing has relentlessly resorted to all tactics to distort and slander Vietnam, the final loser and the one whose true color has been exposed -- including the dark schemes against the SRV -- has always been Beijing itself. The truth cannot be distorted.

Angrily distorting and slandering the Vietnamese foreign ministry's friendly visits to Western Europe and India only shows that Beijing's policy of blockading and isolating Vietnam in the diplomatic and economic domains is being bankrupted and is doomed to failure similar to other hostile policies it has formerly imposed on Vietnam.

LE SOIR REPORTS THACH BRUSSELS NEWS CONFERENCE

PM261405 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 Apr 82 p 7

["C.B." report: "Mr Nguyen Co Thach Has Come To Plead Vietnam's Cause"]

[Text] In Vietnam the Fifth Communist Party Congress, held at the end of March, produced new lines and especially a desire for an open approach to the West at both the economic and the political level. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is at present the interpreter of these new lines and has explained them to his Western colleagues during a journey which has already taken him to Paris and Sweden.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach has spent 2 days in Brussels, where he had a meeting on a bilateral basis with Mr Pisani, European commissioner for cooperation and development, and had talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans. The talks with Mr Pisani dealt mainly with the food aid that the EEC previously granted to Vietnam and that was suspended when the Vietnam intervened in Kampuchea. Last year, however, the EEC restored some emergency aid to Vietnam, distributed through certain humanitarian organizations.

During a press conference the Vietnamese minister said how much his country wants to cooperate with the Western countries and with the EEC, but on the basis of reciprocal interests and without any preconditions. "We have not come to beg," Mr Nguyen Co Thach asserted, explaining that his talks in Paris with Mr Cheysson and in Brussels with Mr Pisani were excellent. Nonetheless, he gave no details on their practical results or on the economic cooperation agreements which might have been reached, stressing "I am not an economist."

Questioned about the refugees who are still fleeing, Vietnam, Mr Nguyen Co Thach reiterated the official argument that this exodus is one of the consequences of 35 years of war: "It is natural," he said, "that some of our compatriots who were used to living in American comfort cannot tolerate sacrifices and remain nostalgic about the colonial period." But Mr Nguyen Co Thach also thinks that these departures are encouraged by foreign countries and particularly by the Voice of America, which goes so far as to give weather reports on the China Sea and the position of the American 7th Fleet, which is ready to pick up the refugees. While not mentioning the tragedy of the "boat people" drowning at sea, the minister even maintained that prospective refugees are given sea sick tablets, and he stressed that the countries which accept the refugees draw a distinction between those who leave Vietnam legally (and are regarded as ordinary immigrants), and those who flee illegally and automatically receive political refugee status. Mr Nguyen Co Thach denied the possibility of Vietnamese workers being sent to labor camps in the Soviet Union: "It is true that we sent 5,000 cadres to the USSR to complete their training, but they are not in Siberia and are treated in the same way as Soviet citizens. Moreover 20,000 Vietnamese are in Czechoslovakia in the same circumstances, there are 200 Vietnamese in Algeria and others in Madagascar, the Congo, Angola and so forth."

During the press conference, as in the talks with his various interlocutors, the Vietnamese foreign minister primarily stressed China's role, accusing it of maintaining tension in the region and waging "a veritable war" there. According to him, it is China alone that is trying to prevent dialogue and peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Vietnam, for its part, ardently wants reconciliation with its neighbors and, the minister said, might even envisage joining ASEAN one day.

Questioned on the Falkland Islands, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, invoking the right of peoples to self-determination, explained why his country supports Argentina's position in that affair. And he recalled that, despite the conflict between Vietnam and China, he thinks that Taiwan by right belongs to China.

PARTY SECRETARIAT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HOLIDAYS

BK241335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The VCP Central Committee Secretariat on 22 April issued a communique on celebration of the three major holidays: 30 April, 1 May and 19 May. The communique says: This year our people commemorate the Victory Day 30 April, International Labor Day 1 May and President Ho Chi Minh's birthday 19 May after the splendid success of the Fifth VCP Congress. Our entire party, people and armed forces are striving to implement the congress resolutions.

Marking these commemorative days, we must continue to disseminate the party congress resolutions comprehensively; mobilize our workers and people to uphold the tradition of heroism, patriotism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism; develop the right to collective mastery for the cause of national construction and defense; accelerate the emulation movement in production, practising thrift and fulfilling the 1982 state plan.

Various party organizations, administrative echelons and mass organizations must coordinate closely to strive to overcome numerous difficulties. They must concentrate efforts on increasing agricultural and consumer goods production and improving the people's material and spiritual lives. Each sector, locality and grassroot unit must make its utmost efforts to fulfill the set plan norms and formulate action programs for the years ahead.

Following are forms of activities for these commemorative days:

1. Continue to disseminate the party congress resolutions and President Ho Chi Minh's cause and revolutionary ethics.
2. Various press and information, radio and television organs which have designed their programs for the 30 April-19 May period must propagate various lively, good models of sectors and localities in order to encourage the revolutionary movement of the masses.
3. Organize cultural and artistic activities at grassroots units, especially educational and healthy activities for the local people.
4. Party chapters will devote their regular meetings in May to discussion of improving revolutionary ethics and learning from great President Ho Chi Minh's examples: A communist man must work selflessly for his country and people. He must not encroach upon state property; lives a healthy and simple life and is exemplary in production and combat. Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapters will organize activities on the theme "Live, Struggle, Work and Study According to Great President Ho Chi Minh's Examples." They must carry out concrete tasks in production and combat.

Various party echelons, localities, sectors and mass organizations must actively guide and organize these activities but avoid organizing any wasteful or ostentatious program.

Holiday Slogans Announced

OW251259 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] Following are the slogans for the celebration of the three grand days of 30 April, 1 May and 19 May [respectively Victory Day, International Labor Day and Ho Chi Minh's Birthday]:

1. The spirit of the international labor day lasts forever!
2. Live, fight, work and study in accordance with the example set by great Uncle Ho!

3. All the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness!
4. Let each locality, unit and individual translate the resolutions of the fifth party congress into revolutionary acts!
5. Exploit all potentials in the best way: solve by one way or another the problems of food and clothing for the people!

COMMUNIST LABOR DAY HELD AT PHA LAI POWERPLANT

BK241048 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] More than 1,000 Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet experts at the Soviet-financed Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant under construction in Quang Ninh Province, northeast of Hanoi, have organized a communist labor day marking Lenin's 112th birthday. On this day Vietnamese and Soviet personnel working at Generator No 1 increased productivity by from 10 to 15 percent.

In Ho Chi Minh City celebration included a talk on Lenin's life and revolutionary activities, a photo exhibition on the Soviet Union and mass meetings at various places.

VO NGUYEN GIAP MEETS USSR RESEARCHERS 26 APR

OW281512 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 28 -- A delegation of the Council of Productive Forces Research under the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee made a tour of Vietnam from April 13-27 to help work out a general plan for the deployment of the workforce. The delegation, led by S.P. Tokarev, vice-president of the council, compared notes with Central Institute of Economic Zoning, the State Commission for Planning, and institutions in charge of agriculture, forestry, transport and communications and geology.

On Monday it was received by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap.

SRV, USSR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS MEET IN TASHKENT

OW281857 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 28 -- Vietnamese and Soviet social scientists recently held a teach-in on nationalities and national relations in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. Present on the Vietnamese side were Professor Nguyen Khanh Toan, chairman of the Commission for Social Sciences; Do Anh Chan, vice chairman of the Government Committee for Nationalities; and others.

On the Soviet side were Yu. V. Bromley, chairman of the Scientific Council for Nationalities and director of the Nationalities Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; M.T. Stursunov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic; and others.

The Vietnamese and Soviet scientists dealt with many questions concerning nationalities and national relations in the two countries.

STATE SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION MEETS

OW251339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Apr 82

[Text] The State Science and Technology Commission recently held a conference in Quang Nam-Danang to review the scientific and technical activities of various localities in 1981, especially since the issuing of Political Bureau Resolution 37 on the policy regarding science and technology; and to exchange experiences in boosting these activities; and to popularize a number of new party and state regulations and instructions on the management of scientific and technical activities with a view to manifesting the scientific and technical cadres' determination to satisfactorily implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap of the Council of Ministers attended and addressed the conference. The participants listened to the reports and speeches by delegates from various provinces, cities and special zones which asserted that new progress in the scientific and technical work had been achieved since the fourth party congress, especially since the issuing of Political Bureau Resolution 37. However, scientific and technical activities in the localities have not yet demonstrated their organic role in the economic and social plan. Owing to the prevalence of the system of subsidy management and to tardy information, there still exists a loose coordination between the set programs for applying scientific accomplishments and the programs of various localities and areas.

In order to overcome these shortcomings, to develop the past results and to fulfill their tasks in the future, the localities must thoroughly understand the strategic tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION WORK REVIEWED

BK260957 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The Ministry of Communications and Transportation recently held a conference to review communications and transportation activities in 1981 and discuss the orientations and tasks for the 5 years 1981-85 and for 1982.

Assessing the status of communications and transportation in 1981, the conference unanimously reached the following conclusion: The communications and transportation sector carried out its tasks as specified under the 1981 State Plan under extremely difficult conditions, including a severe shortage of fuel and spare parts. Apart from encountering these objective difficulties, the sector still displayed many weaknesses and shortcomings, especially in organization, guidance and management. Therefore, in 1981 the communications and transportation sector did not meet the demands of the national economy and still remained, as observed by the party and state, a weak link.

On the orientations and tasks for 1982, the conference stressed the need to concentrate efforts on carrying out the following measures satisfactorily:

All branches, localities and transportation enterprises must rearrange transportation means to satisfactorily meet demands along the line of concentrating on moving imported goods and goods for export and ensuring north-south transportation. Priority must be given to the transportation of coal and grain, to meeting the demands for transportation in agriculture and so on.

Efforts must be concentrated on guiding the loading and unloading of goods at both ends of transportation channels and attention given to satisfactorily meeting the economic-technical norms for transportation.

It is necessary to bring into full play the operational capacity of the existing facilities and the potentials of existing materials and spare parts in carrying out repair work in order to increase transportation capacity constantly.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES DEPARTING BURMESE ENVOY

OW251704 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 25 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 25 -- Burmese Ambassador U Aung Myint today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before returning home to assume a new post. The Vietnamese premier had a cordial conversation with Ambassador U Aung Myint.

END OF

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APRIL 30, 1982

